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Shultz, in Honolulu, Denounces New Zealand

By SHIRLEY CHRISTIAN
Special to The New York Times

HONOLULU, July 17 — Secretary of State George P. Shultz renewed criticism of New Zealand today, accusing it of undermining the United States nuclear deterrent and weakening its own security.

He referred to New Zealand's refusal in February to allow an American warship to make a port call on the ground that the vessel might be carrying nuclear weapons.

"If New Zealand's objective was to enhance specific security and reduce the nuclear danger, it has acted against its own interests," Mr. Shultz said in a speech at the East-West Center on the campus of the University of Hawaii.

He spoke at the end of a two-week tour that took him to Southeast Asia, Australia and the South Pacific.

"By adding a new element of risk and uncertainty," he said, "New Zealand has weakened regional stability, one of the most important links in the effort to prevent nuclear war. And the erosion of Western unity only weakens the Western position and the chances for success in arms control."

Mr. Shultz said such actions played into the hands of the Soviet Union.

"We cannot allow the enemies of our way of life to attack each ally one by one in the hope that we will be divided and thus incapable of a coordinated response," he said.

"Our differences with New Zealand are specific and immediate," he said. "Yet they raise the most basic questions about alliances and about alliance responsibilities in the modern world."

He said the goal of the alliances developed by the United States — with Western Europe, Canada, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines, South Korea, Thailand and Israel — was "to deter aggression against the alliance partners and preserve the peace, particularly against threats from the Soviet Union and its proxies."

He said that being allies meant not only agreeing to come to one another's aid in a war but also working together to insure the capacity to win a war.

"If one partner is unwilling to make these sacrifices," he said, "others will wonder why they should carry their share of the burden. The result may be the gradual erosion of popular commitment to the common cause."

He called on governments to "lead and educate their peoples" on the question of maintaining alliances.

"A principal Soviet aim throughout the postwar period has been to divide the alliance," he said. "Instead of pursuing arms negotiations seriously in the quest for an equal and stable strategic balance, the Soviets have often tried to develop and exploit differences among the allies, leaving us to negotiate among ourselves while they sit back and wait for unilateral concessions that they need not reciprocate."

Mr. Shultz also called for unity among the allies on the issue of the American program to develop a space-based missile defense; on combatting terrorism and narcotics smuggling, which he said were linked, and on economic matters, where he said protectionism "is destructive for all of us."

When asked during a question period how the United States could take preemptive actions against terrorists without endangering innocent people, Mr. Shultz said it was "a question of what jeopardizes people most — action or lack of action."

He said the United States "is not about to engage in any sort of gross activity that has the chance of major harm to individuals."

He said good intelligence links among allies were a more effective way to combat terrorism. He said intelligence had made it possible, in the last six months, to stop or deal with more than 60 terrorist actions around the world before they took place.

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